BUSINESS MOTICES.

GENIN'S WINTER HATS FOR CHILDREN -Cothers who desire to present their children with superbuter huis, as New Year sourcears, are invited to a roll frough GENIN's spaceous show rooms, for the purpose of maning the most extensive veloable and tasteful discourse of the control of the No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

HATS FOR HOLIDAYS -Silk, Beaver and Korsuth Felt Children's white and black Beavers, silk blush and cloth Caps. Now a your time to buy or ament for the head. Call at the UNION HAT STORE, No. 99 Full

FURS. FURS. FURS.—Young's premium our stores. No. 96 Bower, and No. 12 John st, near Broadway. He keeps are received assortment, has his goods manufactured right, sells cheap, and recommonds nothing but what is good. He got the premium at the late Fair of the Americas Institute for superior Fars and workmansh.p. dl 1m81 W&S

Hats, Caps and Furs, in their variety, a large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Children's Beaver, Felt and Silk Hats, Cloth and Veivet Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. One pure Ladies, J. W. KELLOOO, No. 128 Capal-st.

HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS .- Why not a HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WIND HOL A Holiday Hat as well as other things! Gentleman will thank us for informing them that we are prepared to fur. uish, to any extent, our heautful holiday styles. Also, twey popular Kossuth soft hat, with or without feather. Warnocks, Hatters, 429 4t

No. 275 Broadway, Irving House.

LEARY'S JANUARY OR FESTIVAL HAT .-The novel experiment of introducing a New Style of Hat for the Holiday Season, having met with great favor on its adoption by us in 1851, confirms our intention in its continuance. We will open for sile, on Wednesday, Dec 17, in connection with our "Original Styles," Hats received per America, made expressly for the Season, by our distinguished Paris Fabricant. To Gentlemen sseking combinations of quality, elegance of outline, elaborate and truthful finish, our offering for the season is respectfully submitted.

[Leary & Co., Leaders of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Astor House, N. Y.

cheap let just purchased for Holiday Presents. Only think of it, a beautiful Culico, warranted fast colors, for skrpence a pard; a bandeome De Laine for 1 shilling; a beautiful English Merino or Paramatta for 4 shilling; a no long and the state of the DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER .- A

CLOAKS AND OPERA CLOAKS .- HITCH-COOK & LEADERATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. of Leonardst, are selling off their beautiful assortment of Parisism Cloaks and Opera Cloaks, at very reduced prices. Them stock embraces every style of the season, and of all the various fabrics in favor with the ladies, as Velvet, Cloth, Silk, &c., &c.

for the approaching holidays should purchase a pair of Indis Rubber Gloves or Mitts at HITCHGOOK & LEAD-BEATERS, 347 Broadway. They will also cure Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, &c. All Robber Stores keep them. d23 64* Ladies desirous of soft white hands

HOLIDAY GIFTS. - Indulgant parents and anxious lovers, if you wish to make the hearts of little and big ones glad, but your presents of John Hart, No. 49 Broadway. His stock of toys, fancy and useful articles are comic, rich and varied, and cheaper than can be purchased in the city.

THE PARLOR AND SITTING-ROOM .- But the Parlon AND SITTING-ROOM.—Dut these or four days will elapse before your parlor and sitting-rooms will be overrun by an invading host of fastidious friends and exacting strangers. Of course, in the furnish-ing of these spartments, you must show yourselves person-ages of taste. Do you want to renovate your reception rooms! If you do, go to John Greason, at No. 24 Greenwich-st. (between Murray and Robinson-sts.,) and purchase his window-curtains, tyssels, bands, gilt cornices, etc. Without these your other spiendid furniture will go for nought.

SILKS .- Cheap Dry Goods for Holiday Silks.—Cheap Dry Goods for Holiday Presents.—Plain and striped Silks, from 3s, 6d; figured plain, changeable and breende Silks; black watered Silks; wide Silks and Satins for Cloaking; Ladies Cloths, all colors; wide Silk Velvets for Ladies wear; Cashmere long and square Shawls; Merines, Paramattas, Cashmeres, De Latines Silk Plaids, inch watered Popins, embroddered Swiss Evening Dresses, embroddered Linea Handkerchiefs, Cashmere Scarfs, Gloves, &c.

G. M. Bodins.

d29 3th No. 223 Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

Mourning Goods of every kind adapt ed to a lady's wardrobe, as black Boubazine, Alpaca, Canton Clotha, Meriaco, Cashmero, Canton Crape, De Laine, Calice, Poplin, &c. &c., may be found at Hittencock & LEADREATEN'S, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., where also Shawla, Clocks, Silks, Plaid Goods, &c.,&c.,

HOLIDAY PRESENTE FOR BOYS. Hoye'
Tool Chests, furnished with good Tools, Boys' Fancy
Sleighs, Skates, &c. Also, an arsortment of Fancy Hardwate, and Fine Cutlery, for asle, at moderate prices,
J. W. & C. SULLIVAN, No. 76 6th av., corner WaverlyJ. W. & C. SULLIVAN, No. 76 6th av., corner Waverly-

Toys and Fancy Goods for New Year, selling of below cost, at No. 244 Grand-st. Embra-ng a large and well selected stock of great variety. 629 3th

HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- Something substantal in Men's and Boys' Clothing.—We are closing out our stock of Clothing and Under Garments, consisting of fine Overcosts. Fly Sneks, Freek Costs, Black and Fanc Cassimero Pauls, Vests, Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., cheup for cash.

d29 of MW&F4

Toys and Fancy Goods .- The beautiful store of Mr. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway, affords the most delightful assortment of rich Holiday Goods, for recents, and the most extensive and unique collection of Toys for Children, to be found in the City. The wonder bul automaton Hawthorn Tree, with singing birds skipping from branch to branch, which created such a sensation at the World's Fair, is still to be seen at TUTTLE's.

A [Express.

LOYS AND FANCY GOODS.—The subscribers are opening a large and choice assortment of goads suitable for Holiday presents, consisting of every variety of cheap and elegant Toys, Incia Rubber Goods, writing deska and work boxes of mahogany, rosewood and papier maches and all other articles suitable for Christmas and New-Year presents, which they effer in large or small quantities at wholesale prices. Purchasers are respectfully myited to call before buying elsewhere. HAWES & HINSDALE, No. 161 Broadway, (up stairs,) below Courtlandt-st. Toys and Fancy Goods .- The subscri-

Notice.-R. FISHER, JR., Watchmaker and Jeweler, late of No. 331 Broadway, would inform his old friends and custome s that he has removed his place of business to No. 94 Fulton. at, where he would call their attention to a fine stock of Warches, Josethy and Silver ware, which he will sell them as low, if not lower, than they will buy in the city. H. FISHER, JR., No. 94 Fulton st. 429 348

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1852 .- New attractions—new features—new type. Now is the time to sub-scribe for 1832. Terms, \$2 a year. Office of publication No. 10 Fulton-st. As a New Year Present from a gentle-man to a lady. The Home Journal is unsurpassed as a gift in good taste.

W. B. PALMER is the duly authorized Agent of the best newspapers throughout the country, far and near, for which he is daily receiving advertisements and subscriptions, at his effice in the Tribune Buildings.

DRESS BOOTS FOR NEW-YEAR. - A firstrate assertment of Patent Leather Boots and Shoes. Also Children's Boots for presents, can be found, at moderate prices at Warkins's, No. 114 Fulton-st. d29 3t

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

Coffee of the best quality, and a good assortment of Fruits and Family Groceries for the Holi days, at Parker's Temperance Store, No. 244 Broome st. corner of Ludiow.

NOTICE .- OVERCOATS, SNOW-COATS. NOTICE.—CVERCOATS, SNOW-COATS, DOUBLE-COATS, &c.—We are desirous of closing out our large stock of the above styles of Coats, as we wish to make room for our wholesale stock for country trade, now in process of manufacture. Those Overcoats, &c., combine the greatest warmth with great variety and elegance of styles. As the season is drawing to a close, and our stock much too large, we wish to turn it into money and make room; we will therefore sell the remainder of our Winter stock at, and in many instances below, the cost. D. &. J. DEVLIN, Mos., 33 and 35 John-st., corner Nassau.

d25 64*

SELLING OFF. - PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, to 179 Breadway, corner of White-at, will sell the entire los of Carpetings purchased at the late large Auction sales, at the following prices: Rich Brussels, 38 to 10s, per yard; Extra Heavy, super, 5s, to 2, per yard; Extra Heavy, super, 5s, to 3, per yard; Good all wool, 3s, 6d, to 4s, per yard; Olfoths, Extra heavy, 4s, per yard. And all other goods qually low.

DEFIANCE TO DISCOMFORT. -- If the ladies would but precure a set of KNOX's magnificent Furs, they would have no occasion to complain of the cold weather. He sells them cheap, and for beauty, style and comfort they are unsurpassable. Visit his establishment at No. 128 Fulton at., make a purchase, and thus bid defiance to discomfort.

Kossuth Feathers, adapted to our new and popular style of Soft Hats, by the dozen or single banch. [d26 tf] Bird, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.

The immense stock of Overcoats at that great central depôt of Gentlemen's and Boye' Apparel, the Union Clothing Store, corner of Fulton and Nassau-siz, opposite The Herald office, has just been put down 15 per cent. is price, in consequence of the pragress of the season. [d27 28°]

Dr. LITTLEFIELD's Shields and Plas-Torns and Runions are the best invention of the tay remove the pressure and friction, and give investigation of the tay remove the pressure and friction, and give investigation of the tay remove the pressure as a subject of the tay of the tay

GAS FITTINGS.—The best Gas Fitter in the United States, or at least, one of the best is James G. Moffert, of No 7 John at. Mr. Modet can put up gas fittings of any kind whatever and in a style that casnot fell of commencing universal admiration and satisfaction. He is way moderate in his charges, and is a gentlemen in all his dealings. He has a large assortment of girandoles, brackets, &c. always on hand. If you want anything in his way, give him a call.

PROTRACTED COUGH CURED. - Mr. J. E. TROTRACTED COUGH CURED.—AIT. J. E. Sumrer, No. 37 John st., was troubled for more than seven months with a severe Cough, resulting from an attack of measles. During this time he tried his family physician's prescriptions, and several bottles of Ayer's and Jayne's medicines without benefit. He ascribes his cure to Dr. ROGERS' Liverwest Tar and Canchalagua.

For sale by A. L. Scovill. & Co., at the Depot. No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price—In large bottles \$1, or three bottles for \$2.50.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1851.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Europa sails from this port on Wednesday,

Topics of the Morning.

at 12 o'clock

The movements and speeches of the great Hungarian, and the audacious villainy of ' the nephew of his uncle,' divide the public attention. Kossuth's speeches at Philadelphia and Baltimore will be found reported at length in our columns this morning. The Magvar prolongs his stay in the Monumental City till to-morrow, when he proceeds to the Capital, where he will meet with a warm and cordial reception, the croaking of certain Washington letter-writers to the contrary, notwith-

We publish this morning the details of three disastrous fires-one in the Bowery, in this City; one at Buffalo, and another at Philadelphia-the latter, we regret to learn, was accompanied with loss of life.

On the Third page of The Tribune we publish the Official Canvass of the State. and on the Sixth, will be found some interesting news from Mexico.

Our Late Election.

The Official Canvass has dispelled all doubt, if any remained, as to the result of our last State Election. That result is a Whig defeat, although we elected two of the State Officers, half the Senate and a majority of the Assembly. But the Controller's office, the State Department, the Senate (virtually,) and the Canal Board, pass from Whig control into that of our antagonists, giving them the hundreds of minor offices on the Canals and in the Departments, from which the Whig incumbents will soon be ejected to make room for opponents. The Governor, the new Canal Commissioner and the Treasurer still remain to us, with a dubious preponderance in the Assembly, but substantially the State is in the hands of

the Opposition. Manifestly, this need not have been .-The average majority against the Whig State Ticket is but a handfull of votes. though our adversaries had the advantage of both the Anti-Rent and Cotton nominatione, which halped them essentially. True, a portion of the Whig Anti-Renters voted for some of the Whig State candidates in spite of their adverse nomination, but they did so in defiance of the party dictum, and not in conformity therewith. Had there been no distinctive Anti-Rent nomination, leaving all the opponents of Feudal Tenures to vote as they severally should think best, we could hardly have failed to carry all our ticket but the State Prison Inspector. So the Cotton nomination gave twelve hundred Whig votes to half the Opposition ticket and only six hundred Opposition votes to half the Whig Ticket. There were some eight or ten thousand Loco-Foco signers of the Cotton pledge, nine-tenths of whom voted for Welch and Wheaton nevertheless, not only without any plausible assurance that they had abandoned the Free Soil Anti-Compromise principles of which they had been prominent champions, but with abundant evidence staring all in the face that they had done nothing of the kind. But when the Union Safety Committee could manifest such utter destitution of principle as was evinced in the nomination and support of Henry S. Randall, for years a conspicuous Anti-Slavery agitator, in opposition to Judge Forsyth, who was never anything of the sort, and when twelve hundred Whigs. nearly all of whom know how to read and write, could be induced to follow that lead, it is idle to complain of the fatuity or bad faith of others. Our Union and Safety Conservatives meant to beat the Whig party and divest it of power as a chastisement for its addiction to 'Sewardism ;' and they accomplished their purpose. The men who gave their names to the Cotton movement were but puppets, behind whom stood such wire-workers as John Young, James Brooks, Francis Granger, James Kidd, and their confederates. From the opening of the canvass, it was evident that these had resolved that the Whig party should be beaten. This was the cue to their savage, brutal, indiscriminate denunciation of the Anti-Renters, whereby hundreds were turned against our whole ticket and the heavy majorities rolled up for Chatfield in Schoharie, Delaware, Sullivan, &c., which elected him. By their secret machinations or open hostility, the Whig vote was reduced at least five hundred in each of the Counties of Kings, Albany, Ontario and

Monroe, in which Counties two Senators

and several Assemblymen were deliberately

thrown away by them. Had the Silver

Grays of these four Counties alone sus-

tained the Whig tickets, we should have

carried the State triumphantly. We have lost it because they preferred the ascend-

ancy of the Van Burens, Chatfields and

Croswells to that of the great body of the

Whig party. They had a perfect right to

*The Official Canvass will be found on our Third

this preference, but we wish they had chosen a more open and manful way of expressing

-Among the Whig candidates thus defeated, there were at least some who had deserved better treatment at the hands of the Joabs who devoted them to that fate. It seems to us that Francis Granger and his coterie, if they ever reflect on what has been, must feel some compunctions when they contemplate George W. Patterson stricken down by machinations which they directed primarily against local candidates. but which they could not fail to know would affect the whole ticket. To pretend, as their special organ has attempted, that a desperate opposition to the Whig local candidates did not injure the State ticket is to insult credulity and outrage plausibility.

The defeat of Mr. Uilmann by a handfull of votes is a public misfortune. He would have restored to the Attorney General's office that dignity and public respect which it has been the chief business of the iscumbent to dissipate by bar-room Opinions, couched in the language of the fish-market. While Mr. Chatfield maintained his original and natural position of a deadly, foulmouthed antagonist of the Canal Enlargement, in which he could see nothing but a gigantic, glaringly unauthorized scheme of public plunder, it was possible to respect him as an honest though narrow-minded partisan bigot, who might do better if he knew more; but when he turned a short corner on the eve of the Election, and, purely as a vote-catching expedient, pledged himself to sustain and carry into effect the very scheme which he had officially adjudged shamefully corrupt and palpably unconstitutional, he sunk below the range of any honest man's respect or confidence. He ought to have been defeated, not by hundreds merely, but by tens of thousands, and it is a discredit to our State that he was not. And at last, when by intermeddling with the canvass in our City, he had thrown himself out of his majority in the XIVth Ward, and thereby defeated his own election, it would have been but just to him had the State Canvassers given the return to his competitor. who, however, had fully resolved not to accept it. It was necessary to violate the law prescribing the term within which our State Canvass must be completed to enable Mr. Chatfield to extricate his fingers from the trap in which he had greedily, blunderingly thrust them. It was well for a Whig Beard to stretch a point in his favor, yet if he had maneuvered himself out of the office, we believe three fifths of the people of our State would have heartily rejoiced.

Mr. Uilmann never meddled with the canvass or canvassers in any stage, and would not have accepted the office except at the hands of a clear majority of the votors. Could the vote be fairly scrutinized, and the fraudulent ballots rejected, he could searcely fail of a majority; for the foul play in the XIIth and some Districts of other Wards of our City by which hundreds of Whig voters were deprived of their right of suffrage ought to have been rebuked and defeated. But let it pass now, with a firm resolve that another such series of outrages shall not be attempted without meeting instant rebuke and effectual punishment. Let every legal voter have free and ready access to the polls, and each deposit one vote throughout and no more, and let none others vote at all, and this City is decidedly Whig, as we hope to show next November. Until then, we fully admit a defeat, and shall endeavor to profit by the

Оню.-At the Franklin Co. Opposition Convention, at Columbus, O., on the 20th inst., it was attempted to adopt a resolution favoring the nomination of William Allen for President, and according to the official report of the meeting in The Statesman, Mr. Bankin moved to insert in pace of Hon. Wm. Allen the name of Gen. Lewis Cass; which amendment created some discussion, which gave rise to several spicy speeches, and before any final action was had upon the resolution and amendment, a motion was offered to adjourn, which being seconded and carried, the Convention thereupon adjourned sine die.

Charles B. Flood and others were chosen Delegates to the State Convention.

MICHIGAN .- Artemas Thayer (Whig) and Sanford M. Green (Opp.) are the candidates for Judge in the VIIth Judicial District, (composed of Lapeer, Genesce, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Livingston, Tuscolu and Midland Counties,) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Goodrich, who had not qualified. The term is six years, and the incumbent enters upon his duties in January.

The proprietors of the New-York Allgemeine Zeitung publish a Weekly Edition of that journal which we cordially commend to all persons who wish a good newspaper in the German language. It is especially valuable for its criticisms upon the leading productions of current literature in Germany, as well as for occa sional reviews of American books. It also fur nishes a large amount of interesting political and miscellaneous matter besides the news of the day. Office No. 22 Spruce-st.

INDIANA .- Robert Dale Owen is generally poken of as the Opposition candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction under the new Constitution. Rev. E. R. Ames and Prof. Larrabee, of Greencastle, are also named by the Opposition press. Aaron Wood is named by a correspondent of The Indianapolis Journal.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE S. CATLIN .-Hon George S. Catlin, died at Windham, Conn , on the 26th inst., of consumption. He was quite an eminent Opposition politician. ONE VOTE .- The official return of the

RUMORED DEATH OF COMMANDER LYNCH. -The Norfolk Herald says there was a report in that city on Wednesday, said to be well founded, of the death of Commander Wm. F. Lynch, U. S. Navy. KOSSUTH IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following part of Kossuth's speech at Philadelphia on Friday, having appeared in only a portion of our edition of Saturday, we here repeat it :

That ground gained is more important, be cause it is an assured community of action, and waters the French nation with the oppressed nations of the Continent. It has emitted France in the ranks of those who are arrayed against the desthe rames of those who are arrayed against the despots of the Continent, without subjecting the oppressed nations to the necessity of taken the initiative. That predominance of the Parisian initiative not being ergaged to join the moral consequences of it, turned often to be a very great misfortune to Europe, as you know.

Now that difficulty is removed. France stands

Now that difficulty is removed. France stands upon the ground of equal community of interests and not upon that of predominance of the initiative. Peace in France is impossible—that is clear, because every political party is against Louis Napoleon, and he has nobody to support him but his personal friends, and the indifference of men of peace at any price, and the unthinking part of the bavonets. In this respect it is good to remember that the popular leaders of the army have escaped his blow. You will soon, see the consequence of the fact. The refere in

soon see the consequence of the fact. Therefore, in every case, so much is true that the peaceful continuance of Napoleou's susrpation is impossible. But two things only are possible here, a civil war. (The rest of this senience was lost to the reporter.) As to the civil war, you know that the false principle of Bounben legitimacy has given power to the party to carry on civil war long enough. How could it be imagined that the principle of freedom, of Republicanism, as the national indignation against the inglorious usurpation of an findiferent man, not conspicuous by any prestage, would not give strength enough to a mortally offended people, to be worth so much as to sustain a civil war, and that is a great gain; because a civil war in France takes away one-half the preparations and the attention of all European despots. It is the sword of Damocles over the head—in a word, civil war in France is a largely diffused war in Europe, in whichfuot only the other nations, but curs itself, becemes on gaged, whereas on the other hand the victory of republicanism in France is the consolidation of republican principles, and not only a piedge of success to European revolution, but an indispensable alliance with the other nations aiming at freedom and independence. And one great gain there is yet in all these matters—the principle of centralization is struck down mortally in France. Louis Napoleoni's stroke has convinced the French nation to give centralized power into the hands of one man is to put under his power the constitution and the sovereign rights of the people, and the moment the victory of Napoleon has proved that there is no security for the nation, when it is Parts only which decides the fate of France, the minciple of centralization has no future meaning in France. Your principles of self-government, gentlemen, have their triumph assured, without Napoleon's stroke. We in Hungary have been perhaps the only nation on the Continent addicted to your principles there is nothing an intensity of the fundamental prin

mournful tear in the eye of numanity, its oreast heaving with a sorrowful sigh, and the answer must be accepted. Of course you are mighty and power the froigh nor weare about the favor inations or about the oppression of down-trodden lands and about the oppression of down-trodden lands and about the funeral of freedom on the European Continent, if you would.

I will not speak of the future unavoidable consequences of a lost opportunity to save liberty on earth by assuring the power of the people in its triumph against despotism. No—I will even object in rothing to those who believe that should even fiberty and nature's law, and the law of nature's God be beaten down on the earth, that can even bring no harm to you, because you feel powerful enough to defend yourself when it will become your own domestic interest to maintain the laws of nature and of nature's God in your own particular case. Well, let it be so if you please. I have, in the name of oppressed nations and down trodden liberty entreaten the people of the United States not to fight our battles, but to maintain the law of nations against foreign interference, in order that tions against foreign interference, in order that to fight its own battles with its own force [Great to fight its own battles with its own force [Great applause.] Perhaps you may answer No, no! I have reminded the public opinion of your people that your own statesmen say you, as a nation, have precisely the same interest in international laws as a private individual has in the laws of his country. Well. you may answer No. you may answer, "Let every one take care of himself, and God for all—we are not the keepers of our brethren in Humanity." I took the liberty to remind you that in the hour of your need you have asked, accepted and received more from Europe to help you than I humbly ask for Europe from you in return. [Great and long-continued applause]

You have asked and received auxilliary convoys and fleets to fight your battles in company with you,

You have asked and received auxilliary convoys and fleets to fight your battless in company with you, and you received peace by the intermediation of France. Well, you may answer that you have asked and accepted help, because you wanted it, but that is no reason why you should help others who are in wart. You may answer thus if you please. I have said that, by declaring to be willing not to allow-speaking in the very terms of your President—that the strong arm of a foreign power should suppress the spirit of freedom in any country, by declaring to be willing not to allow that the Law of Nations, in which you have the same interests as a private included by the armed interference of foreign powers, with the sovereign right of every Nation to dispose of its own domestic affairs.

of its own donestic affairs.

I have said that by declaring that and inviting England to be united with you in this policy, as it has united with you, when in the South American question you thought it to be your interest to adopt such a policy, and to unite with England for it. I such a policy, and to unite with England for it. have said that all these will bring you in no compl

plause.]
I will not urge you more about the policy of not meddling with European concerns, but one thing, gentlemen, you must permit me to remark, that if the people of the United States intend to give such an unfortunate answer to my humble request, as I was about, by supposition, to say, then you may well adjourn the decision, because you have already presented by not taking any decision at all.

weil adjourn the decision, because you have already answered by not taking any decision at all.

But if, napply, the people of the United States were willing to decide otherwise, then let me entreat you to do it, because, soon it may be too late. The struggle is begun in Europe, the revolution has broken out. Every day of delay is a decision too late. When a man is swimming and about to reach the shore of salvation, and a robber is ready to throw him from the shore, and you say—Look; the poor man will indeed be drowned; we sympathise with, and we will to-morrow or the next day after, or in a menth, consider whether we should allow him to be thrown back in the waves; we will adjourn the question. Mourn the question.

Your very adjournment is a decision, and to be

Your very adjournment is a decision, and to be sure a very negative one. [Applause.] Hungary—nay, the European continent—is in this very condition. I am on my way to Washington. If the Congress of the United States adjourns to come to a decision in respect to your policy, pointed out to its consideration by the President in his Annual Message—if your National Government delay to answer my humble request—I will understand it is a negative.

So much is true. History has received my humble request, and History is recording the answer of the

request, and History is recording the answer of the people, Congress and Government of the United States. No answer at all will also be recorded. It is an answer too clear to be missudgestood.

My task here is nearly done. It was a duty im-

posed on me by Providence, by the confidence of nations, by the voice of the people, from Sweden down to Italy, and from Hungary across to Portugal, by the expectations are used by my liberation by your gracious sid.

The confidence may fail—the voice of Europe die like the sound of the wanderer's step in the desert, and the expectation turn out to have been vain. I am in the hands of God, and no man is too humble to become an instrument in the hands of Providence, if it be God's will so I have done what it was my duty to do—too much at least; nobody can lay to my charge that I have not dealt fairly, openly, or lettlany doubt about what I wish, request and humbly ask. (Applause I fam in Philadelphia—the city of Brotherly Love, the city founded by William Penn, whose likeness I saw this day in a history of your city with this motto under it. "Si vis pacem, para belium"—(Prepare for war if thou will have peace)—a weighty memento, gentlemen, to the name of William Penn.

And am I in trait city which is the cradic of your independence—where, in the hour of your need, the appeal was proclaimed to the Law of Nature's God, and that appeal for help from Europe, and which was granted to you.

I stood in Independence Hall, whence the spirit

was granted to you.

I stood in Independence Hall, whence the spirit of Freedom, lisping eternal words of history to the secret recesses of your hearts. Man may well be silent where from such a place history so speaks. So my task is done—with me the pain, with you the decision—and let me add the prophetic words of the poet: "The moral of the strain."

SPEECH TO THE CLERGY.

A deputation of Evangelical Clergymen waited on Kossuth, on Friday morning, and addressed him through Rev. John Chambers. The follow-

ing was his reply : God bless you, Sir, and you, Gentlemen, for the words you have spoken. After such words, spoken upon so hallowed a ground, it would be almost arrogance on my part to try to reply in the same strain worthy those words which you have spoken to me-still you will excuse me for some few remarks which I only plainly and drily will make. I have met within the united States a word of approbation for my humble self, being the friend of the Bible. In that respect allow me to state my view—and that view is, that for a man who is so happy as to be born a Christian, to be the friend of the Bible there is not the least merit. I consider when a man is sick—bodily sick—and his physician. merit. I consider when a man is sicx—bodily sicx—and his physician gives him physics which are the only means of restoring him to health, and he takes that physic, there is no merit in it. A sick man loves to win health. That is my view in respect to being a friend of the Bible. I would like, could I have been so happy, to have read the Bible—which I even have done—in the English language, because

being a friend of the Bible. I would like, could I have been so happy, to have read the Bible—which I even have done—in the English language, because it would afford me more facility to reply to certain principles which I had there. But I could not have it in English, only now and then, since I am free from my capityty in Turkey. Therefore I wish to kno w of one estatement which I have heard pronounced, quoted from the Bible, but somewhat in a different way from that which I have heard pronounced, quoted from the Bible, but somewhat in a different way from that which I have read in the Greek, Latin and Hungarian, "Glory to God in heaven, and peace and good will to men on earth." In Latin I have heard it, "Glory to God in heaven, and peace to good willing men on earth." "Gloria in attissimis Beo' et in terra pax hominibus, bona voluntatis." So it is in Latin, and certainly the Greek, "en antropois," gives the same meaning. I got the impression that of good will to each other, that we are here taught that beace is to come. From the Bible I got the impression that our Savier, who again, in another place, said he came not to make peace, but to make war, or division—and still he is the Lord of Peace; and I find the explanation that he came to make division—as a rule given to man that he must go on for right, for truth, for law—that he must not abandon his resolution to stick to the right, and iruth, and law, for the word "peace," but that peace there is only where there is right—where there is law: and even if division is required, that division must be for peace, and it is pointed out by God that the destiny of humanity is to be free. I have a fervent conviction that the freedom of the nations in Europe will not make a new reformation in Christianity, but will develop its benefits, because that now, according as history has developed Christian love, Christian trotherly love, as the rule among Christians, as individuals, but, in their inter-rational relations, it was not a rule in exercise among the governments of E among Christians, as individuals, out in their inter-internal relations, it was not a rule in exercise among the governments of Europe. They have not acted upon the principles of Christian brotherly love, and I have the one comfort, that it will be a new triumph of those eternal principles of our Savior. When the day arrives that the nations of Europe shall be free, then that principle of brotherly love, which was restricted to private life, will come into which was restricted to private life, will come into the international relations of one country to another; and, therefore, I believe that we, in Hungary and Europe, are now about to struggle, not only for the principles of political and civil freedom, not only for the principles of religious liberty, but also to struggle indeed for the triumph of Christianity—for I believe that the victory of freedom, will elevate that believe that the victory of freedom will elevate that the victory of freedom will elevate that then it will not only be restricted to individuals, but will be the rule for governments and between nations. That I believe, and such a truth, should every other consideration be put aside, must be sufficient for Christians to give their aid to hasten the approach of that day of glorious triumph when the doctrines of our Lord will also rule that great family where every nation is only an individual and a member of the family itself. I scarcely can hope that that cause—that great triumph of iberity—can be achieved through diplomacy. I can boldly beg you to remember history, and I am sure you will not contradict me—that there was never a despot or a tyrant who abandoned by free will his despot or a tyrant who abandoned by free will his despotism. I know not a single one. Still less will those who have the power of despotism freely resign it in Europe, where it is not only the individual standing of one monarchy that is concerned, but where there is a league, which, if there were a triale heavet may a more meaned I know not a

single one on all the continent—there is not a single one who has not a thousand times violated his prom-ises to his people and his oaths sworn before God, and a sacrilegious man can never be an honest man; and it is my conviction that there is not a single one on the European continent—of Spain I will not speak—there I don't know—it is a new thing—but over the East, there is not one who has not violated one on the European continent—of Spain I will not speak—there I don't know—it is a new thing—but over the East, there is not one who has not violated his promises—and if there were eren a single honest man among them, I really believe that he would be forced by the league of all to stick to those principles upon which rest the oppression of the European nations, and therefore I don't believe it can be done without it. We will have to fight for it. The first blow has been struck, and it will go on, but so much I say, that the more I can meet with a real and effective support from the great people of the United States, the less blood will be shed. Because you are in the position in respect to Hungary in which that trumpet washefore the sound of which fell the walls of Jericho. What is it we have to fear! The interference of Russia—not as if Russia were as a giant—but because it is too near us, and it can meet us before we have time enough to get out our forces. That is the power on which rests Austria. You can blow away that power from Hungary, and the walls of Jericho, the power of Austria. I believe will fall to dust almost with a single battle; a single battle they will fight; but with one battle, the shattered buildings of injustice, treachery, perjury, and oppression, will fall down when the support is taken away. Some gentlemen said that I saked substantial sid, and with that I would revolutionize Europe. No, gentlemen, revolutions are not made by hundreds of thousands of dolars. They can only be made by the sentiment of oppression, which makes the nations discontented.—All artificial movements, which come not from the very hearts of the people, but are made by money, are mere revolts. Revolutions are not possible only where there is a great reason for them, and so long as millions of oppressed nations in Europe have no freedom they will make revolutions. What I ask of you, gentlemen, I have no intention to at It is to make the revolution. The revolution is already made, the blow is already struck, and the

such a policy, and to unite with England for it. I have said that all these will bring you in no complication in no way, because you are powerful, and the word of the powerful will be respected.

Well, you may answer me that you do not believe me, that you are not conscious of your power, that you fear Russia. You may answer that Russia does not fear you, and that it will not respect your word: that you would rather be on friendly terms with the Czar, than, rejoice in the liberty and independence of Hungary. Italy, Germany, France—all this you may answer if you please.

Dreadful as it is, I will wipe off the tear of sorrow from my eye, and say to my brethren, let us pray, and let us go to the Loro's Last Supper, and then to battle and to death. [Great applause, the people rising and cheering.] I will say to them, there is no help for us but in our trust in God, and in our own good swords. I will have you, gentlemen, with a dying farewell, and in guing you this farewell, I will bless you with the warmest wishes of my heart, and pray to God that the sim of Freedom may never deeline from the horizon of your happy land. [Applause.] made, the blow is already structure and the getting up of that policy by your fation, by which you become the erecuitive power of the laws of nature and of nature's God—the more I have substantial aid at my head, the more can I exert an influence upon the direction of that movement which I cannot stop—which nobody can stop, and if I succeed here in my humble mission. I am confident it will cost neither much blood nor long disturbance. If, instead of remaining indifferent to the struggle in Europe, you sympathise with and support it in such a way as may be convenent for your own security—who could desire that the United States should do anything that would endanger their own happiness and security! No—but if you give such a support, then that unavoidable revolution will be brought very scon, not only to a happy issue, but it will also very

curity! No-but if you give such a support, then that unavoidable revolution will be brought very soon, not only to a happy issue, but it will also very soon be succeeded by lasting peace. Without it, it will he a volcano, and Europe will be nothing but a battle field for ages; for the nations will not be contented with oppression. I never knew a single man who has ever loved oppression—so I can easily say that those who wish peace should be inclined to give their generous support to the cause which I represent; and those who are Christians should be celighted to contribute to raise the great principle of Christianity to be the rule, not only of individuals but of nations. I have found that you express in your words sentiments not only harmonizing with what I have told, but ennobling them by the warmness of your heart, by the firmness of your confidence, and by the eloquence of your words. I am not an eloquent man, and chiefly not in your tongue, but I will try to become eloquent by an honest folfillment of the duties of an honest man, of a friend of political, civil, and religious liberty, and an honest inlifilment of my duties as a patriot. But you, gentlemen, be pleased to grant my humble request continue to pray to God, the Almighty La vgiver of Lature, and the Father of humanity; continue to pray to Him, not that the cup may pass away from us—we are willing to take it from the hancs of Providence—but pray that the draught be not long, and that peace shall be restored to humanity, and that we may soon attain to mankind's destiny—which is freedom.

not long, and that peace snail be restored to humanity, and that we may soon attain to mankind's destiny—which is freedom.

Having concluded his remarks, Gov. Kossuth shook hands with each of the clergy, who soon after withdraw.

speech of Br. Elder at the Banquet on Friday When the tenth toast was read by Mr. Dallas,

"Arnold and Gorpry-Traitors, who levied war against honor, their country and mankind." He asked who would reply to that? Dr. Elder shouted, "The American People." Loud calls were then made for the eloquent Doctor, and he rose and

spoke as follows:

I rise to respond to a toast of those whom no advocate rises to defend. Who shall am wer to that toast? The American people, if they permit Kossuth to say his last prayer and partiake of his last supper, and die people, standing in the place of Pilate, may wash their hands in innocence, and take their place with Arnold and Gorgey in the page of history. Sir, we hear the doctrine of neutrality. Who is neutral in the war of the world's interest against the world's oppressors! Is America neutral! When world's oppressors! Is America neutral! When she made her declaration to the world it was not an insurrection of colonies in revoll—it was the world's cause —she proclaimed that all men—not merely the American people—were free and equal. We have put the pledge before the world and we will redeem it.

Intervention! Yes, intervention for the aske of

put the pledge before the world and deem it.

Intervention! Yes, intervention for the sake of non-intervention. Would this people permit the intervention of any power in Europe or elsewhere in the affairs of the nations of this Continent struggling for their liberty! Certainly they would not. Even the feeblest nations may, under the shadow of our frown, sit secure in their rationality. Shall we fence in that principle by the Pacific and Atlantic! Shall we be indifferent to its obligation where the call is the most imperative! We cannot stand by in Shall we be indifferent to its obligation where the call is the most imperative. We cannot stand by in the indifference of neutrality, and see the martyrs of Hungary led to the stake. When the people of Hungary asserted their right to take their place among the nations of the earth, we rejoiced over them as so much gained to the cause of Republicanism. We believed Hungary was secure. France, with her half bundred revolutions, might pass into some new form of Republicanism, but Hungary had that in her principles, her hope and her leaders that gave us the assurance that another child was born tato the family of nations. (Applause 1 In the history of Poland we have learned a mourn ullesson, and unless we intervene now we shall have to go mourning to the fone-tall of European liberty, buried through our own fault.

No great man and ro great nation is neutral -No great man and to great nation is neutral — Kossuth himself, with all the prudence with which he has rightfully and manfully escaped entanglement in our domestic disturbances—Kossuth is not neutral in any hour of his life. From my heart I bless him that he has made a great peace between the people of Great Britain and the United States, who are united by a common language, faith and destiny. If Great Britain and the United States but speak the word, what power on earth will venture

the people of Great Britain and the United States, who are united by a common language, faith and destury. If Great Britain and the United States but speak the word, what power on earth will venture within the terrible shadow of their power! [Great applause.] Declare the doctrines which he airocates to be the international law—to be vindicated and enforced by all the power of these people and the peace society may dissolve—the great peace is already established. (Applause.)

There is not a thing for which I so much honor Kossuth, as the fact that he has thought for and legislated for the poor, and he has made the peasantry of Hungary landholders, and their title is indefensible. (Great applause.) If he may not live is see the desire of his soul satisfied upon Hungary, (though I think he will,) yet he will carry with him the blessings of the uncutrious poor.

Sir, it is impossible—I speak from an impulse in which I cannot be documed—it is impossible that the sword of Washington shall rest in its sheath when the world's battle is to be fought. It may be a mere superstition—but; do not think that the battle of liberty that was beginnin glory by that sword, shall be clothed in victory by the same weapon—and when the hour comes that the last battle of the world is to be fought—shall not those stars and stripes be there! Shall we, who have watched over the cradle of liberty, be in our dotage when it reaches its full manhood!

Let me conclude by giving you a definition—Non-intervention in the English tongue—Non-intervent

its full manhood?

Let me conclude by giving you a definition—Non-intervention in the English tongue—Non-intervention in the Anglo-American language—let it stand translated into these words—"A fair field—Austria and Hungary go at it—Keep off your hands, to Russia; or we will make it a world's battle on the banks of the Danube."

Dr. Elder closed amid the cheers and congratulations of the company, Kossuth joining in them heartily.

When Dr. Elder sat down, there were loud cries of "Kossuth," "Kossuth," "Kossuth."

of "Kossuth," "Kossuth," "Kossuth."
The great Magyar rose and gracefully bowed, and spoke as follows:

KOSSUTH'S SECOND SPEECH. spoke as follows:

GENTIEMEN: I came here with the warm feelings of an honest man, inspired with a feeling of reverence for your city—for that spirit which gives liberty throughout the world. I came to this city with great hopes, with great expectations, of such a hallowed spot. If was here that the principles of Free form were first proclaimed. I have stood in the sacred hall where your independence was declared. I now feel that you must meed be thankful to enjoy the fruits of that Tree of Liberty, planted by the brave men in your native soil. Great as were my expectations, they have been more than realized. I am more than satisfied with the noble sympathy you display for the cause of my down-trodden Hungary. The scene before me, the feelings and acatiments which have been expressed, have exceeded my expectations and hopes, and all that I can say is, that they are worthy of the patriotic hearts that beat in the City of Philadelphia. [Applause] The gentleman who spoke before me has clothed in some generous words an instinctive feeling which slumbered in my heart—the instinctive conviction that when the last great battle of the world was to be fought, he sword of Washington would not be permitted to slumber in its sheath. (Loud applause) For that instinctive feeling I did not find the right words, you, Sir, have given it expression. You have given it expression. You have given the world and I will never faiter. [Applause] Yessingle honest man among men-and I know not a

you, Sir. have given it expression. You you, Sir. have given it expression. You single one on all the continent—there is not a single terday, or perhaps the day before, your company of militia of warfare, the system of which is glorious to be learned, because it is not called into existence by that particular sprit which is necessary to keep a be learned, because it is not called into existence by that particular spirit which is necessary to keep a standing army in Europe—it was your company that presented to me the sacred present of the likeness of your own dearly beloved and venerated Washington, with a lock of his hair. That man, who, in the beginning of your struggle for independence, was a bright star of liberty, will yet light the people of the Old World to independence, happiness, prosperity and peace. (Tremendous applause.) I have sworn that, so long as there is one man to stand by my side, I will bear on this standard before the bravest of the brave. I will place it, as I have sworn to do, by my side, whence hangs the sheath of my sword, and when I lead on in the cause of Hungary, in the battle of therty, I am sure that victory will perch upon our banner. [Applause.] So long as one drop of blood courses its way through my heart, that lock of hur shall be with me in the struggle for the liberty of Hungary. (Applause.) Let me hope that the people of the United States, unerring to those glorious words, will think that where this likeness and hair is carried, there the sons of Washington will not fail to present to public remains a love of therty, by this very act of present-States, unerring to those glorious words, will think that where this likeness and hair is carried, there the sons of Washington will not fail to present to public opinion a love of liberty, by this very act of presentation, which will lead them on in the battle of freedom. Let me hope, let me fondly hope, that where this hair and likeness go, the people will be more in spired for liberty. (Great applause.) Oh, gentlemen, can it be possible that I shall now fail! In that great struggle for liberty, it would be a very curious thing indeed in mankind's history, if it should not be gained, where the soldiers are inspired by a lock of his hair and his likeness. Would it not be very singular Indeed, if hierty, under the sacred presence of that little lock of hair, and that mest and intelligent patriotic face, smiling in seventy, cannot now be gained for my fatherland! Inspired by them, I shall draw forth my aword in the hour of battle, and I hope, gentlemen, that the people of Philadelphia, who are warm, generously warm, in their feelings for liberty—who hold sacred the name of the Washington—will never hear of my failure in early bolicy of this country is carried on freely, biddly, but always with the feeling that those who carry it on are not the masters, but have the high privilege to be the faithful servants of the sovereign power—the voice of the people. [Immense applause.]

In the course of the evening, letters were read from a number of distinguished gentlemen , among

them were the following:
LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1851.

GENTLEMEN. I am very sorry that my delicate and precarious state of health, combined with the very bad weather, will not allow me the honor of accepting your invitation to the banquet prepared to be given in fallistelphia to
Louis Kossuth. Under more ausy clous on cumstances, it
would have afforded me great pleasure to mate is any bestimonial of respect to that distinguished gentlemen.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servact,
H. CLAY.

tmonral of respect to that distinguished gentiemen.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servact,

Measrs Gustavus Remak, Benj. H Brewster, Isaac N.
Marsele, Alex Cummings, Jacob Steine, Isaac R. Dava,

G. C. Richards, etc., etc.

EETTER FROM LEWIS CASS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec 16, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—While thanking you for the invivation to attend the disner proposed to be given by the citizens of Physiolephysia to Governer Louis Kossuch. I am compelled to decime accepting it, as I shall be desimed here by my public duties; but I am highly gratified at this testimonal of interest from your great city, in the man of the age and the cause of the uge; and well does it become the nasal place of our independence to stand prominently forward in this imposing American movement—in this practical assertion of the principles of our political faith—thus showing to our country that the minnless of the fathers have failen upon the chindren; and I hope you wall receive the blustinous enirel patriot, unfortunate, indeed, but glorious in his mafortone, in the Hell of Independence, and express your sympathy for him and his country within the very walls where these who preceded him in this career of freedom, and whose services and sufferings, by the blusting of Ged, were crowned by a happen sease in the singent follows to our great charter of the rights of man. Who could wittess such an association of place and man speaking burning works of freedom, in the surpoit of our great charter of the rights of man. Who could wittess such an association of place and man speaking burning works of the econ, in the minimity of our success and power, where they were spoken in do not success and power, where they were spoken in daily and trouble, but not in fear in the washings of our forest through the world, wonderful as they already are, also yet that the bestiming of their work, and will go an increasing in extent and interest, till man learne everywhere to govern himself, and interest, till man learne everywhere to govern himself.